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Loudon Offices of THE SUN,

All communications should be addressed to FRANK
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Mouth VEERLY, Per Year I ontage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

The Straight and Square Issue.

Judge James C. Hale of Shelbyville writes to the St. Louis Republic to inform that journal that it is making a great mistake in "elevating the tariff question to such a high pinnacle." In Judge Hale's view the allimportant question is still the Force bill:

"What good will a reduction of the tariff, the free coinage of silver, or the passage of any other ec-nomic measure do the people. If every ballot is to be guarded by a Federal bayonet? Pray tell!

"What difference will it make to an American citizen whether a jacket costs 10 cente or \$10, if you or I, sir,

warrant and burried off to the vanits of some prison be

cause we do not vote as the minions of power dictate?
"Think you that any Democrat in the State of Misseur, or this whole land even, would settle down in the opinion that 'tariff for revenue only 'or the 'free coin-age of sliver' was the main issue and the all-absorbing political question, if a Federal Marshal were to follow him to the polls and with a bayonet march him off to some Gevernment dungeon filled with vermin and the 'damps of death' because he offered to vote as he pleased?"

The question, the all-important question, to emphasize is: "Shall our elections be conducted without Federal interference?"

Judge HALE is right in believing that the Republicans will not cease to press for the passage of a bill to control Federal elections, and in saying that no economic or financial question can be of the slightest importance in comparison with the preserva-tion of the right of local self-government. On economic or financial questions there are and must be considerable or radical differences of opinion. Every Democrat opposes Federal interference with elections. The issue upon which Judge Hale insists is therefore not only of the first importance, but it will bring unity and success.

The true Democratic platform is undoubtedly to be found in the direction pointed out by Judge HALE. The Force bill is only one manifestation, as the crazy extravagance of the Billion Congress was another symptom of Republicanism. Against the whole theory and practice of Republicanism, centralization of the Government, wasteful legislation and administration, absorption of local autonomy, the Democratic party must stand firm and fight hard. It cannot afford to quarrel about mint and cummin and neglect the weightler matters of the Democratic law. The Republican party gave rein to all its deviltry in the last Congress. It threw money out of the window. It spat upon the Constitution. It laughed at fair play, the rights of the minority, the right of deliberation. Keep that record before the country. The Republicans would be glad to have it forgotten in another big fight about the tariff. The Democracy is a fool if it gives them the chance,

Chicago as a Seaport.

The selection of Chicago as the site of the World's Fair of 1893 has stimulated European interest in that flourishing city. The London scientific journal, Engineering, in an article entitled "Chicago as a Beaport." dwells on the wonderful growth of a town which fifty years ago contained fewer than 5,000 people and now is the second, in point of population, in the Union. A thousand miles from the Atlantic or the Gulf, and twice that distance from the Pacific, it yet has forty miles of wharves and docks on its river and other waters.

But what specially interests Engineering with the Mississippi by a ship and sewage canal. That three of the great lakes, Michigan, Huron, and Superior, once discharged their waters into the Gulf of Mexico is as sumed to be clear. An accumulation of glacial débris cut off the ancient outlet, and the waters then sought their present course by Lake St. Clair and St. Clair River, making a channel to Lake Erie, which then became the outlet for the whole chain by way of Niagara." The new canal project would therefore find the lay of the land favorable, particularly as its original and just now most pressing purpose is said to be to give Chicago the sewage facilities it needs. "Whether the new waterway," says Engineering, as contemplated by bills introduced into Congress, "is to be practically an open sewer or a ship canal remains yet to be seen;" but certainly "the most important problem which the works to be undertaken, and which must of necessity be soon commenced, will have to solve, is not one of increased facilities of commerce, but of the better disposal of the city's sewage." In order to make this point clear Engi-

neering quotes this from an official report : "The pollution of the Despiaines and Illinois Rivers extends eighty-one miles, as far as the mouth of the Fox, in summer low water, and occasionally to Peoria 154 miles, in winter. Outside of the direct circulation the river harbor is indescribable. The spawing of the harbor contents into the lake, the sewers constantly discharging therein clouds the source of water supply (the lake) with contamination. Relief to Chicago, equity

to her neighbors, is a necessity of the early future."

This water supply, as Engineering proseeds to explain, is obtained by carrying long tunnel beneath the bed of the lake and out to a considerable distance, while a still longer tunnel is now under construction. But even twenty years ago the importance of turning the sewage in the opposite direct tion, to the Mississippl, was understood and acted upon. A canal had been begun for local trade purposes in 1836 from Chicago to La Salle, nearly 190 miles distant, on the Illinois River, which empties into the Mississippi somewhat above the junction of the Missouri with the latter. This canal, finished in 1848, was widened and deepened in 1871, so that the sewage of Chicago was discharged toward the Illinois River. But the flow was insufficient for that purpose, and accordingly, ten years ago, as Engineer ing notes, the State called on the city to supplement it by pumping water into the canal. Accordingly engines delivering 60,-000 gallons a minute were set to work " and remedied the evil for a time so far as the city of Chicago was concerned; but the large discharge of sewage through the sluggish current of the canal and into the Illinois River proved a serious and ever increasing annoyance and nuisance to the inhabitants in the adjoining district."

Resort was then had to Congress for the purpose of enlarging this canal, with the suggestion that this open sewage cut might be made big enough for a ship canal, and hence could be of great advantage in increasing commerce. Six years ago a report of the Citizens' Association of Chicago recommended that " an ample channel be created from Chicago to the Illinois River, sufficient to carry away, in a diluted state, the sewage of a large population; that this channel may

be enlarged by the State or national Government to any requirement of navigation or water supply for the whole river, creating incidentally a great water power in the Desplaines valley." The same subject had already been introduced into Congress in a bill for surveying a proposed enlargement of the existing canal to La Salle with the construction of a new canal thence, or rather from Hennepin, a little below, westward to Rock River, and so on to the junction of the latter with the Mississippi. This new Hennepin route is much shorter than the one down the Illinois to the Mississippi, but it would be a new cut, whereas the Illinois might be flushed and dredged from La Salle to its mouth by the volume of water pouring intoit.

Accordingly Engineering thinks that the route by the Illinois River is "the more fa-vored one," and that "as it, appears recognized that the sewage channel of Chicago must be fifteen feet deep, a comparatively small additional outlay would provide for a channel available for the largest lake vessels." It says the outlay asked from the general Government is "not less than \$50,-000,000," but probably \$5,000,000 is meant.

"Meanwhile the sanitary requirements of the city are growing more urgent, and the pressure created from this cause will enforce some decision before long. The attention of engineers in Chicago, as well as of the United distes Government is consequently closely di-rected at the present time to such a solution of the problem as shall secure to Chicago such a waterway as will dispose of the sowage question for years to come."

The discussion by our London scientific contemporary of what it calls this "ship and sanitary canal" is very interesting, and may ald future committees of Congress.

The Mourner in his Nightshirt.

Senator FRISBIE HOAR himself pronounces, n the Forum for April, the funeral oration over his own Force bill. Its pathetic ear-nestness and dignified gloom, only partly relieved by the assurance of a political hereafter for Force and Fraud, should put Mr. Hoan's magazine article on "The Fate of the Election Bill" high among the masterpleces of humorous literature.

The poor old gentleman believes that his unfortunate bill embodled the very essence of Republicanism. Republicans might be for a high tariff or a low tariff, for silver or bimetallism; but fidelity to the principle of Federal interference in the elections is, in his opinion, "the one essential thing that constitutes Republicanism." The failure to pass the bill is "the overthrow of constitutional government in this country." According to Mr. HOAR "it has frequently been demonstrated that a number of Democratic Representatives, varying from thirtynine to sixty, sit in the House in places which, without such usurpation, would be filled by Republicans." For the overthrow of constitutional government in this country Mr. Hoan holds directly responsible the body of Northern business men, the body of self-styled reformers, the body of educated and wealthy men, who are indifferent to their political obligations." He warns them that they will bitterly repent.

Pointing one pudgy forefinger at "the Isthmian games of violence and fraud" which he says are continually in progress at the South, Mr. HOAR exclaims: "No interest of the country is safe. The postilence which has its origin in the hovel fills the palace also with mourning. The question will not down. Nothing is settled that is not right. It is to be hoped that when, in 1892, a new appeal shall be made to the conscience and understanding of the American people, they will put forth strength enough to throw off the nightmare which oppresses them, and that it will still be in their power to vindicate in peaceful ways the rights which otherwise will surely be asserted through convulsion and in blood."

Blood! HOAR sees blood and convulsions shead, but hopes they may be averted. We hope so, too. As we read these burning words of rebuke and warning; we can almost see the Pickwicklan figure of the noble enthusiast, clad only in nightgown and spectacles, as he pours forth flery rhetoric at his audience in the cheval glass, needless of the feminine voice that adjures him to come is the current project of connecting Chicago | right to bed and prepare himself by a good night's sleep for the satisfactory digestion of his favorite buckwheat cakes in the

morning. Blood, convulsions, or what not, FRISBIE HOAR will still have his griddle cakes.

Romantic Literature in Kansas.

The Farmers' Alliance of Kansas has issued an address in glorification of the labors of the Alliance legislators of that State. There is a good deal of brilliant, tall, and beautiful imagination in the world in general, and in the world of politics in particular; but for romantic glamour/and prevaricating mirage these assertions of the Granger proclamation deserve respectful attention from students of the literature of falsification:

"We can safely say, in refutation of the charges made by our political enemies and given such wide circulation, that we did not consider nor pass a single bill that could in any way, directly or indirectly, di turb the relation of debtor and creditor or jeopardi the collection of debts, nor repudiate any honest obi-the collection of debts, nor repudiate any honest obi-gation, and we know that we can safely say to every business interest in the citate of Kansas that we have tried to carefully guard and protect the same in the interests of the people of our State, and that they will not fall to see how unfortunate it was, and in the future will be to have a Republican Senate whose only busness object was to obstruct honest legislation in the interest of the people of this State and to checkmate th

Innocent readers without notice would suppose from the language of this amusing manifesto that the Kansas Farmers' Alliance had made itself the protector of the rights of property, the guardian of vested interests. and the conservative friend of business. The fact is that the late Kansas House of Representatives, which was a branch of the Alliance, passed several and considered more bills tending and intended to disturb the relation of debtor and creditor, to jeopard the collection of debts, and to repudiate honest obligations. So reckless and dis-honest were some of the measures which found favor in its sight that the Senate, wherein, fortunately, the Alliance was in a minority, was obliged for the protection of the credit of the State, to make known its opposition, even before the Alliance bills had passed the House. The rate of interest would probably have been doubled on all new Kapsas loans if the Alliance had controlled both branches of the Legislature. It is not the fault of the Alliance if Kansas has not been blacklisted in the money market, By attacking the railroads and mortgage securities the Alliance did Ita; best Ito impair the credit of the State and to injure all the business interests of the State, and especially the farming interest.

The Senate put the brake on, and so the House was held back from the wild downhill rush which the Alliance whips sought. The House tried to do a good deal of harm. and failed to do it. The diamond is putty compared to the cheek of the Kansas Alliance when that body talks of the honesty of its attempts at legislation. We don't mean that the Alliance legislators were dishonest. They are not men who would consciously put their pickers and stealers into other men's pockets, but they are laboring under a form of excitement which makes them think that it is right'to chouse everybody but a farmer, and that nobody who has the

merit of being an Alliance farmer ought to be asked to pay his debts. In time this excitement and the accompanying delusion will pass away. Meanwhile if there are any wise heads in the Kansas Alliance, they will be wary about talking of the record of the Alliance House in reference to financial and commercial interests, and content themselves with pointing, with such pride as the subject deserves, to the Old Testament beard and collarless neck of Senator PEFFER.

Calomel from William Street.

Tariff reform is to the Stuffed Prophet what protochloride of mercury was to the old-fashioned country doctor. It is good for everything. He has given out his specific for the scarcity of money, in a letter addressed to the Tariff Reform League of

not the experiment worth trying as a remedy of leav-ing the memoy in the hands of the people and for their use which is needlessly taken from them under the pre-text of necessary taxation?

This great thought has not received the attention it merits. Upon analysis it will be found to be essentially the same prescription as is recommended by the Republican apologists for the extravagant appropriations of the billion Congress.

If there is not currency enough, says Mr. CLEVELAND, reduce the tariff and leave in circulation the money which now goes into the Treasury in the form of taxes. Then everybody will be prosperous.

If there is not currency enough, say the Republican statesmen, in substance, take the money that is in the Treasury and vote it back into circulation among the people in the form of liberal appropriations. Then the country will be all the richer.

As a remedy for the particular evils con-

as efficacious as the JOE CANNON treatment.

sequent upon a scarcity of circulating me-

dium, Mr. CLEVELAND's calomel is just about

There will be found elsewhere some expressions of opinion worth noting about im-

proving our rapid transit. As to what constitutes the paramount consideration when contemplating alterations in the elevated roads there can be no question; nor can there be any debate upon the bearing thereon of the proposed enlargement of facilities at the southern terminus on Manhattan Island. The first thing to be thought of is the public interest. If there is anything with which that is more intimately connected than with the question of rapid transit, it is yet to be heard of. Moreover, the greatest possible improvement in rapid transit that is anywhere in sight is offered in the proposed addition of an extra track upon which express trains may be run, and in each of the west side roads obtaining independent ground at the southern terminus, so that trains can be run upon them both up to the limit of their capacity.

When these improvements can be obtained without imposing anything more than absolutely inappreciable damage upon any conflicting interests, the common-sense view must be one of approval. That describes the present possibilities of betterment through widening the elevated structure in Battery Park.

Mr. St. Grouge MIVART, the celebrated English naturalist, and the most delightful writer of natural history in this century, has sent THE SUN an article about Opossums. It is full of interest and fustruction, and it will appear, effectively illustrated, in The Sun of

The State of Texas is a producer of sugar, through the industry pursued upon its convict farms. As a sugar producer Texas is entitled to the bounty of two cents a pound provided by the McKinger act. The Legislature of the Lone Star State passed a bill authorizing the superintendent of the penitentiary to apply for and accept the bounty from the Federal Government. Governor Hogo has vetoed that bill on the ground that to accept the gratuity from the United States Government would be to policy "which in time must lead to the Government's destruction, unless changed." The Governor proceeds:

"While to my mind the act the McKirter act" spect court; but, as Congress has seen fit to pass it, I

shall base my action herein on other grounds.
"The State is sovereign of her own affairs, and can-not be disturbed in the legitimate exercise of her prerogatives. If she desires to raise sugar by convict abor, under no circumstances could abe with propriety ask or accept from any government a license to do so; nor could she yield to a supervision of her affairs by any officer not subordinate to her own laws. To do so in one instance would lead to another, and finally the supervision by the Federal Government over the cotton patches, wheat fields, stock ranches, lumber yards, and factories within her limits. Precedents, by lovernment usurpation, become stronger than law hem strengthens as the fruits of the crime spread

antil they become fastened forever on the people." As an argument and protest against paternalistic government. Governor Hogg's veto message in the interest of the self-respect of the State of Texas is a notable and a vigorous

There is no son of Albany who is ashamed to any that he et his faiber was a member of the eld volunteer Fire Department.—Albany Morning Express. And there is no New Yorker who venerated ils father any the less, but rather honors him for having been a volunteer fireman of the motropolis. Ask the Hon. James Otts of

Suffolk, who was a volunteer himself. Alliance Postmasters to be Jumped On.

From the Kansas City Times. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The Farmers' Alliance Co. resemen elect from Kensas who are here continue to ndications point to the removal of many Postmaster n that State who have in any way aided in the Alliand peated to commence for several weeks.

Eastern and Western Farms.

To the Reston of Tue Scx-Sir: If "Seckless Jerry" of Kansas will rake over his "think tank" for some practical business reasoning be will know why the armers of the East are not getting rich fast.
Why does the small storekeeper saffer now? Because is cause its and against the large emporiums of to day, to the small farms of the East cannot stand against the large farms of the West, and the farms of the West are mortgaged because the most of them try to do a large business on a small capital. They commence with little money. If they want more land, do they wait till they wave money for it! Oh, dear, no: they put a mortgage on what they have. Any business man knows that doing a large busi-ness on a small capital is liable to tangle one up.

Lucius Robinses.

To tue Korton or The Sun-Sir: It is a hard job to question or differ with Tue Now, yet you will permit one to vary with you in a remark or two about the late Lucius Robinson. One observation is of his father Poor beyond expression and with di-mai prospects "Foor beyond expression and with di-mai prospects, yet it was the pride of the father to refer to his First analyse try." Sc. His father was not rice in the common or present acceptation of the stern, but he was well on enough to afferd his noble son lucius a good academical as well as home scheoling, even though elsed out like many ethers by "teaching in vacations." You also quote Mr. Day, an original publisher of Tas Sox, as asying of Rebinson that "he was a young man of excellent ideas, but not very highly educated." Can hardly guess as Judge Day's standard of education, but Lucius Robinson's well compare well with that of van Rucen, Marcy, Wright, Diz, Feymour, Facker, Craswell, Greeley, Cassidy and others af their day, and they were not so badly educated.

As the Osservez.

Hynonymes.

"Tis a very good by " said the Count.
"A what " asked Miss Pert.
"A very good by a good day. I believe may are go

KINCAID'S TRIAL.

Mis Connel Say They Will Show That He Shot Tanibee in Self-defence.

WASHINGTON, March 27.- The trial of Charles E. Kincaid for the murder of Congressman Taulbee was resumed to-day. Mr. Sam Donaldson was recalled by the District At-torney. He said that he was not aware of any search being made of Taulbee's clothing to see whether he had a weapon. The witness said

nowspaper correspondent.

Gen. Grosvenor asked witness if he did not remember an occasion about two weeks be-fore the shooting that witness and Taulbee were together on the floor of the House with the press gallery where Kincaid was engaged and said to Taulbee, "You ought to go up there and cut that damned rascal's liver out. or words of that character, and that he went at once with Taulbee to the press gallery to search for Kincaid. The District Attorney objected that what

Donaldson might have said had no relevancy whatever. Mr. Wilson of counsel for defence urged that they had a right to show, to enable proper

Mr. Wilson of counsel for defence urged that they had a right to show, to enable proper weight to be given to this witness's testimony, that two weeks before the shooting he had been advising Taulbee to kill Kincald.

Gen. Grosvenor urged that the testimony was admissible, not only as bearing on the state of Taulbee's mind, but also as showing that the witness was biassed.

The Court admitted the question simply on the ground that it tended to show tho bias of a witness.

Wher the question was repeated the witness sald: That I may have met Morgan in the presence of Taulbee on the floor of the House two weeks before the shooting is very probable; that I ever made use of such remarks as you have indicated in Taulbee's presence or anywhere else, I deny; that I ever went into the presence gallery with Mr. Taulbee seeking Mr. Kineald I deny.

The witness was asked as to threatening remarks made either by himself or Taulbee in the presence of Mr. Mann, doorkeeper of the House press gallery, or in the presence of Mr. Honn, doorkeeper of the House press gallery, or in the presence of the House press gallery with Mr. Taulbee in the presence of Heath or of Mann, but the question was ruled out, as likewise was one as to whether Taulbee had not used expressions of ill will toward kineaid in the presence of Heath or of Mann, but the question was ruled out, as likewise was one as to whether Taulbee had not then, in the witness to presence, threatened to kill kineaid.

Hy consent of counsel Poorkeeper Woodbridge was recalled. He was asked: "Did you not say to Mr. Miller and Mr. Splain, both newspaper correspondents, on the afternoon of the shooting that Taulbee in the conversation at the door of the House with Kineaid said. You better be armed?"

"I do not recollect whether I did or not." was the response.

The prosecution here rested its case, and

said. You better be armed??"
"I do not recollect whicher I did or not,"
was the response.
The prosecution here rested its case, and
Gen. Grosvenor opened for the defence. He
said that they would show that Kincaid acted
in self-defence.
Several physicians were then called I the
defence and testified in effect that the primer
was very weak, feeble, and nervous at the time
of the occurrence.
Col. P. S. Heath, newspaper correspondent,
was next called by the defence. He said he
was slightly acquainted with Taulbee and was
well acquainted with Kincaid. Mr. Cole objected to Col. Heath being questioned as to
threats he had heard made by Mr. Taulbee,
He argued that such testimony was not proper
until testimony tending to show self-defence
had been presented. Pending argument on
this question the examination of Col. Heath
was possiponed, and the court adjourned until
to-morrow.

STATE EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO, March 27.-It is probable that one arge building for the accommodation of special State exhibits will be erected in Jackson Park instead of two score separate State buildings. Owing to the small appropriations made by some of the States it is feared that separate buildings could not be made sufficiently attractive to be in harmony with the main structures. However, this plan does not con-

structures. However, this plan does not contemplate the exclusion of State buildings altogether. States which have made large appropriations may, if they prefer, eject buildings of their own.

The art directorship of the Fair, it is said, has been offered to Prof. Halsey C. Ives. director of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

An afterneon paper says that Pope Leo XIII. has given his apostolical benedletion to the World's Fair and the plan to eject a stone monument in honor of Christopher Columbus at Buenos Ayros. The Pope says:

"It is proper as well as useful to render homage to men who have meried so well! of Christinn faith and human society. Columbus, in accomplishing by his genius and perseverance such great deeds, has been the fountain in both hemispheres of so great influence upon manking that few men can be compared with him. Honoing that the honors rendered him will serve to stimulate the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago we give to your project the praise that it morits and at the same time, as a tolon of fraternal love, we give the apostolical beneficion."

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 27.-Steam pumps have been out aboard the United States ship. Galena at Gay Head, and an effort will be made to-day to pump her out to enable the wreckers to save material from the lower hold. A light northerly wind and smooth sea are on at Gay Head to-day. Efforts will be made to float the Galena. The coal and light articles have been removed from the tug Nina. The Triana on Cutty Hunk is brenking up rapidly. Wreckers have been at work loosening her boilers and machinery, and the tug Win, Slater left New Bedford to-day to remove them.

A Receiver for the Universal Order of Co. operation.

PHILADELPHIA. March 27.—The request for a receivership for the Universal Order of Cooperation in the suit of Charles Scheidler and other members of the society, was again taken other members of the society, was again taken up before Judge Butler in the United States Circuit. Courthis morning. Judge Butler held that the order had no authority to enter into contracts with members without having the money on hand to carry them out. In conclusion, he said the counses should together prepare the order appointing a receiver, and it could be entered on the record next Tuesday, when the receiver would be appointed.

Mr. Bayard Has a French Spoliation

WILMINGTON, Del., March 27.-Charles H. peer and his sisters, Mrs. Thomas F. More. land and Mrs. Amanda Hague, of this city, have French spoliation claims amounting to \$40.000 each. The claims are based on work done seventy-five years ago by William Condon, a ship blacksmith of Philadelphia, the grand-father of the claimants. The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard is also entitled to a small claim.

Constitutional Reform in Massachusetts. Boston, March 27.-The House yesterday passed, to be engrossed, without debate, the resolve providing for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the property qualifica-tion for the office of Governor.

In the Senate the resolve providing for sub-mitting to the people the constitutional amendment abolishing the goll tax as a pre-requisite to voting was passed to be engrossed.

Walk the Bridge.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire In order e provide more seats in the bridge cars for women I submit the following proposal: Let there be organized clubs of say twenty-five there be organized clubs of say twenty-five members whose sole object will be to walk across the bridge. Four abreast, with a leader, will make it pleasant walking, if only for the company and to keep in step. Twenty-five can cross for the sum of 5 cents, each member contributing the picked in turn. The women will thus be made happier, and bookkeepers or others whose confinement makes exercise of some kind necessary would derive much benefit.

To run Epiron or Tax Sus-Sir: On March 7, 1801, there appeared in your paper a statement to the effect that the property of the Consolidated Chemical Engine Company had been sold under an execution issued on Company had been sold under an execution issued on a judgment obtained by William Schwind against said company for \$3.11. I desire to call your attention to the fact that such is not the case and that no such election was ever issued on said judgment, but that the sale of some properly alleged to belong to the said company was had under a judgment by one J. N. exercis against said company for \$147.00, but this calleged sails also not truthful as no property of the company has over been sold under any execution. Yours very respectfully.

Ww. Stawish, Treasurer.

New York March 25.

A Woman with a Lion Heart. "What led you to break off your engagement with

Miss Craik P' "I was afraid of her. One evening in the partor a mouse ran across the floor. She never moved a muscle, but said: "Oh, what a pretty little creature?"

Shocking Inference. so (reading)-A ship which recently sailed for Africa had on board 7 missionaries and 5,000 barrels of

to send missionaries who don't drink.

Mrs. (umao (indignantly)-Well, I do think they ought

From the London Telegraph.

Vienna, March 17.—A lecture of the greatest interest, not only to Orientalists, but likewise to all interested in Biblical renearch, has just been delivered at the Verein Medorwald of Vienna, by that most distinguished Orientalist and linguistic scholar, the Rev. William Hechier, chaplain to the British Embassy.

Ever since his student days he has been seeking for the 'ev to harmonize the dates of the kings of Judah and Israel, given in the Bible, and the dates of the kings of Babylon, Assyria, Expet, and Persia. As he observed in the course of his lecture: "Whoever has carefully studied the histories of the ancient employes must be struck with the wonderfully truth-like appearance of the chronological and synchronistic data. No historian has ever ventured to give such a large number of dates as the libbe, which are made to synchronize with the dates of kings of other nations, thereby enabling accurate control. Thus the kings of Judah are made to synchronize with the dates of kings of other nations, thereby enabling accurate control. Thus the kings of Israel, and many of Babylon, Assyria, Egypt, and Persia."

At the last Orientalists' Congress in Vienna the learned gentleman presented the first part of his researches, extending over twenty years. No doubt his charts, when published will startle many a professor of theology all over the world—at least, such as have taught their publis that it was impossible to put in order and harmonize these confused dates.

Mr. Hechier proves that they do harmonize, and that in a most wonderful manner, but the key had to be sought and found. He does not profess to have united the Gordian knot and to have disposed of every difficulty; but the remarkably clear and ingenious way in which he puts an end to Biblical discrepancies is convicing and conclusive. The charis are so simple and comprehensible that a child may read them.

Liblical Discoveries of Great Interest.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTL

The Government Again in Danger-Our Negotiations for a Naval Station.

It appears by the last advices from Hayti

that President Hippolyte is again in trouble, and that there is danger of the overthrow of

his Government by conspirators who are ac-

tive at Jacmel, at Port-au-Prince, and in the

mountains. In the last week of February the President left the capital to make a tour in the

southwest, but, though he tried to provide for the maintenance of peace and order during

his absence, the excited Manigat raised a

panie by turning up near Port-au-Prince, and

a rebel leader of the Piquets made a show of

revolt at Jacmel. Their operations were of

have become dangerous to the Government.

was hastening back to Port-au-Prince.

Florida's Labyrinthian Waterways.

of the hotels yesterday as a friend walked up the steps, welladen with souvenirs from south sore in the steps, welladen with souvenirs from south florida.

Oh!" was the reply, "I've been down to charlotte Harbor and up that river with the unmentionable name."

Col-color and the stand haven tsucceeded yet. These we had a manes are beautiful names, but they are deucedly hard to pronounce. By the way, where have you been?

Well, I went over to the Suwanee River, cut over the country, and shot gators on the With hecochee, fished for bass in Tsala Apopka, saled on Thonetonsassa, skipped over to Okonlockhatchee, walked by the shores of the Weolinghataka, plucked flowers by Hickpochee's imply waters, visited the sugar fields on Tohoe, and have also captured tarpon on the Caloosahatchee, I synet to visit Istokpogay oxie, Lockaneepka, Hatcheneeba, and Ecautockhatchee lefore I leayet the State."

Stricts

Weather Shurp Foster Hits it Every Time.

From the San Antonio Timez

St. Joseph M. O., March 21.—My last letter gave dates and other forecasts of the last great storms of March due to cross the continent from March 24 to Murch 28.

The next period of weather disturbances will inaugurate the great rain storms, which occur about two weeks, April 1 to April 14. The storm way weeks, April 1 to April 14. The storm way weeks, April 1 to April 14. The storm way that will start this rain period will it about two weeks, April 1 to April 14. The storm way that will start this rain period will be due to leave the Pacific coast about March 39. cross the great valley from March 21.—My last letter gave dates and other forecasts of the last gave dates an

Some of Its Poetry.

From the Spectator. From the Speciator.

Thou art comine, Jovous Spring!
With the sunshipe for thy dower,
And the love of leaf and Tower.
And the love of leaf and Tower.
And the swallow on the wing
Hark, how the thrushes sing!
Thou art coming in thy murth,
To give ranture is the earth,
And cheerful thoughts to me;
Thou art coming in thy gies.
And the cheestrut hads will burst,
For the blosson-time athirst,
And for thee.

And to coming, then art nigh.
Young as in primeval years.
Pushing anticat smiles and tears.
With a laugh and with a sigh.
Fair as in days gone by—
An the bias that once was mine,
When this life was half divine.
United bastly, haling wrong,
And, with wine of April gay,
Joyous'y I welcomed lay
With a song.

And the princrose a west feet.

And the princrose a west feet.

Titins advent hour will gree.

And the boys and gris will play

As in the oden day.

When my ilmbs could join the race—
but the years grow dark apace

With shadows of the night,

And catch the quickening sound

Of thy footseps on the ground

With delight.

John

From the Washington Star.

I am the first day of Spring! And will you please get on to My style! And will you please get on te My style
I m scaking wet.
And I've sot my inside pockets
Nutled full of pneumonia.
And I'm sot my inside pockets
Nutled full of pneumonia.
And grin, and agie
and I in carrying a large
Insoice of damp, gray clouds
In my Bursau:
And a fine assortment
Of wind in my whiskers!
The ethereal mildness
You read about
I sa delusion and a snare,
And I am not in it:
I'm in league with the
Quinine mills.
And the liver Pad factories,
And a Weather Fredlition
Ilas no tarriers for me!
I do the weather, and
Gresly does the predicting!
That's what!
It you don't like me,
What are you going to de about it?
If you don't like me,
What are you going to de about for its own your
Cleaters of the bories.

From the Fankee Blade. Parly every spring I must Either postize or bust. Foctry blies in all my natur'. As hot water blies a tatur; I go off alone awhile By myself and let her bile. Taint spring bitters that I need for more sulphur with my feed for some of quack seemach filler, has afras or separtiter. But It's just a chance to sling Poetry out a ting a ling

All the hills and mountains high Are a firtin with the sky. An it peaks the hills this showers. An they giggle back 'this flowers; Natur' giggles, an I must hither positise or bust. 'Neath the lather of the snow Ratur' shows her face aglow. Waltin' for the grass permiscen To come aproutin' up like whiskers. Postry's bilin' for awhile I'll go off and let her bils. Now all nathr's in a rush.

Tam't ne sin for me to gush:
Nathr wingide on in metre.
An I catch the general tester.
An a child of name must
Either postice or bust.

ITS WASHINGTON, NOT ADAMS.

Decision of a Logislative Commission on the Identity of a Boston Bust.

Boston, March 27,-Gov. Russell this afternoon sent to the House a message containing the report of the special Commission appointed last fall to determine the identity of the bust in the Doric Hall, over which arose the controversy two years ago. This bust had been for the best part of this century in the State House, without a name for part o

State House, without a name for part of the time. Although there was a tradition that this was intended to represent the features of Samuel Adams, the claim was made that it looked more like Washington, and the bust in Christ Church on Salem street was claimed to be almost a fac-simile of the one in question. The war of words and pholographs issted through two sessions of the Legislature, and resulted in the appointment of a Commission to determine this most important question.

The Commission's report is to the effect that the weight of evidence is in favor of George Washington as the original. This conclusion is supported by a comparison with other busts of Washington and by a sifting, as far as possible, of the tradition naming the bust Samuel Adams. The Commission, which is composed of Edward G. Poter, Samuel A. Green, and John C. Ropes, recommends the substitution of Washington's name for that of Adams. the most paltry kind, and were quickly brought to a temporary end. Yet they created a feeling of unrest throughout Hayti, and might easily It had been arranged that the tour of Hippolyte and his escort should last for two months, but it was reported on the 12th inst. that, on account of the perilous condition of things, he In the towns and villages along the route of his tour he had been welcomed with enthusi-

The Bridegroom Forbade the Banus,

The Bridegroom Forbade the Banns.

From the Provia Bersis.

The town clock had just struck 4, and Squire Lambert sat gazing forgetfully upon the painted cauvas, where, amid a wilderness of stormy water and lowering sky, a half-done ship seemed to took to and fro for lack of ballast. He was recalled to land by the entrance of two ladles, elegantly dressed and closely veiled. One was young and tall and stately as young Juno when first she drove her peacocks by the home of Jova. The other was not so tall, but far otder. The latterapoke: "Come to our home to-night, and wed this my daughter." The magistrate blushed and said: "I have a wile and three bright-eyed girls, and they await my coming home." The matron laughed, but the laugh seemed to lack heart and volume. "I mean to unite her in the bonds of holy matrimony to a sine young man, the lover of her choice."

"Maiam, I will be there at the hour you mention."

He went. The madistrate pulled out his book, and the bride and the bridegroom stood up before him. The service was begun, but then earne an interruption. It was the bridegroom who spoke, and his teeth they chartered, his face was white, and his voice it trembled as he said: "This cannot go on. I am a married man. Seven years ago it happened. I was only a boy. I have tried to get a divorce and I have tried to tell you, but I could not until now. I do not want to commit a greater wrong. As soon as possible I will procure a divorce and marry you, my darling, but no: until then."

The father did fret, the mother did more than fure, she fainted. A sister screamed for the singe of a minute. As for the bride, she merely said. "It is this true?" and she glared upon her lover. The magistrate said: "All is well that ends well. He of good heart and cheer. I hope to see you late." From the Fronta Berala.

his tour he had been welcomed with enthusiasm, and his speeches, in which he expressed his desire to rule Hayil by constitutional methods, were applicated. It is admitted by the foreign residents that he is a man of ability, and that he has acted with discretion since he came into power after the revolution of 1888, but it is evident to all men accurated with Hayil that until a score of conspirators are driven from the country, and the barbarous voudoo-worshiping Cacos and Piquets are brought under the restraints of civilization, it is useless to look for abiding peace. The commerce of Hayil does not give much encouragement to the building of reliroads and telegraph lines in the interior, but there is no doubt that the construction of such work would have a marked influence upon the Hayilan population, which now numbers but little over half a million.

There is still farther delay in the negotiations for easion to the United States of the Mole St. Nicolas as a naval coaling station. Admiral Gherardi, acting under the instructions of Secretary Blaine, has encountered new difficulties in his dealings with the Hayilan negotiator. Firmin, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is a black man of great diplomatic fact. Conferences have been held between the American Admiral and the Hayilan fluence of the representatives of several European Governments. In a always interposed some obstacle to any settlement. Yet Admiral Gherardi is hopping, and expresses assurance of success in his negotiations for the acquisition of the Mole St. Nicolas.

There is no doubt that Hayil would derive advantages from the establishment of an American station at the Mole, and that the presence of an American naval force there would be influential in preventing those ever-recurring revolutions that curso the island.

Promite Hose on the Brides.

Promite Patindehala News.

Promite Gilmore's herold efforts to rid the vicinity of the Central Theatre of mashers and star-gazers by turning the hose on them though well intentioned, has been resented. Mr. Gilmore is in receipt of a letter from Attorney Charles L. Smith, as representative of John Bishon, who asks for \$150 as indemnity for loss in having a full suit of clothes, not to mention hat, shoes, and haberdashery, soaked on the evening of March 16.

It appears that on or about the night mentioned the girls in the company found it impossible to exit per the stage entrance on account of the youths who blocked it up. So the fair pursued were let out the front way, and with the nozzle of a fire home Mr. Gilmore played down the siley "It Showered Again" in a way that would break Dave Braism's heart.

The rain struck John Bishop in the left lobe of the heek, and his clothing suffered a severe strain. The suffering is estimated by the afficient party at \$150.

Facts About a Venerable Goose.

From the Kingston Freeman.

John Ray, an old and respected resident of Croton Landing, and formerly of Putnam county, says that while residing in Putnam county he purchased a goose of one Isaac Hill, and that the goose was 52 years old when he purchased her for 75 cents. He kept her for three years. Each year the goose laid over 50 eggs, and the first year raised 11 goslings, which fell over a high wall in the creek and were drowned. The second year she raised 22 goslings, and the third year 40 goslings. He then sold her at the end of the third year to one Amos Austin for \$100. Mr. Ray says to the best of his knowledge and belief the goose is still alive, making her 85 years old. From the Kingston Preeman.

Pronthe Courier-Journal.

Paducan, Ky., March 23.—At the close of the service last night at the First Baptist Church the paster made the usual call for pentients. Joseph I., McGregor and Mrs. Mary Wilson answered, and wers met at the altar by Paster Jordan. The choir had just begun "Blessed he the tie that binds." when Mr. McGregor handed a paper to the minister. It took Mr. Jordan but as instant to discover that it was a license to marry, not a church letter, and with a wave of the hand the choir was checked, and almost before the congregation could realize the facts he made the two one, and dismissed them.

Her Remarkable Easter Lay. From the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. William D. Summers of this city has a host of friends, a farm in Cecil countr, Maryland, and a sagacious light Brahma hen. The Brahma's masier is a close student of the ecclesiastical calendar, and his real apparently permented the hen, for, as Easter was fast approaching, the conscientious bird sat down last week and latit a dark-brown symmetrically shaped egg that will go on record as the effort of her life. This prize Easter egg is, by actual measurement, seven and three-fourths inches in its long diameter and six and a half inches in its short diameter.

Patriotism Rewarded. From the Atlanta Constitution.

NARNVILLE. Tenn.. March 24.—Gov. Buchanan received an application for a pardon of a fine in a pistol-carrying case that he acted upon without a moment's hesitation. The petition was signed by Judge Fite and all the up-river lawyers. Bam kiewart of Jackson county is the party concerned, and has an addition of three boys to his family.one weighing eleven pounds and the other two ten pounds each. They have been pamed John A. Fite, Robert L. Taylor, and John P. Buchanan.

Dying of a Parrot's Bite.

READING, March 25.—Gottlieb Hehm of this city is dangerously ill, the result of a bite received ten days ago from a parrot which he has had many years. The bite was slight, and no attention was paid to it at the time. A few days later Mr. liehm experienced great pain in the finger, which became greatly inflamed, but became better and the wound was thought to be itselling. He had a relayer, and his condition is alarming. He is nearly 70 years of age, and it is believed blood poisoning has set in. Prom the Philadelphia Times,

This Cat Whips All Canine Comers.

From the Atlanta Constitution Augusta. Ga. March 24.—A battle between a wildest and a buildeg attracted several hundred people over to liamburg to night. It was a florce exciting fight. The cat was victor again, but did not kill the buil. There were several other fights between buildogs, but none of the dags was killed. It seems impossible to get a dog to whip the cat.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

ARLINGTON, Go., March 24.—Mr. J. Lewis has a curlo-lity that he discovered while breaking up rock to make pillars for his house. He broke a large rock open, and in the centre of it was found embedded a turile. Not a live turtle, but a perfified one. He says it did not crawl off, but it hooked so natural he expected to see it do so.

Five Years for an Oath. From the Atlanta Constitution. Vienna, Gis., March 23.—Athort Walls, colored, c nvieted of burgher, er stell a sensation in court when seatened to fifteen years by ejaculating G dd-n." "Make it twentr." said his Honor.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Croker and Cockran will be back in May.

The annual protest against the use of dummy engines by the Hudson River Railroad on Eleventh avenue and West street has made its appearance in the Board of Alicermen. It usually emanates from the representative of the Seventeenth district, but did not the year, the Ninth enjoying that honer. Nothing is ever done about it beyond the reference of the protest to committee.

In the last report of the Commissioners of Jurors filed, as provided by law, with the Mayor by the Corporation Counsel, there appears a list of those delinquents upon whom pears a list of those delinquents upon whom fines were imposed by the Court, but who, for various reasons, were not served with papers making them amenable to the fine. Among the sames on the list is that of Vincent W. Woytisek, who was fined \$100 for non-attendance by Judge Lawrence, but whom the forporation Counsel returns as "not seried by Commissioner of Jurors; cannot be found. There could not have been a very long arduous, or systematic search made for him. It there had been he would have been found in the office of the Corporation Counsel, drawing an annual salary of \$1,200 from the city as a process server.

The basis of representation in a Democratic Senator and two for each member of the House of Columbia included) having two votes each.

The new apportionment of Congressional dis-The new apportionment of Congressional districts, based on last year's census, will add nothing to New York's representation in the nominating convention of 1892. The Northwestern and Southwestern States will be the only ones to gain. The Republicans have found Chicago to be the most accessible and most popular place for holding a national convention, having met there on every occasion when such a convention was to be held except in 1872, when they met in Philadelphia, and in 1876, when they met in Cincinnati. The Democrats, on the other hand, believe in travelling about for the laurels of victory. In 1868 they met in New York, in 1872 in Baltimore, in 1873 in St. Louis, in 1889 in Cincinnati, in 1884 in Chicago, and in 1888 in St. Louis.

Cornelius R. Parsons, whom the Republican slated for Lieutenaut-Governer on their ticket this year, is a native of Livingston county, 49 years of age, and represents the Second dis-trict of Monroe in the present Legislature. He trict of Monroe in the present Legislature. He was for seven years a member of the Rochester Board of Aldermen, and its presiding officer in 1871. Nominated for Mayor in Rochester in 1872, he was six times reclected, holding the office consecutively for fourteen years. His majority hast year over his Democratic opponent for the Assembly was 4,446, against a Democratic majority the year before of 1,159. His probable Democratic competitor for Lieutenaut-Governor is Speaker Sheehan of Buffalo, seven times chosen from the First district of Frie by majorities varying from 1,442 to 3,037. Mr. Sheehan is Mr. Parson's junior by seventeen years, and has never presided over

There has been no abatement of kicking on the part of the County Democracy coits, but just what their protests will amount to has not yet been disclosed. They say, "Walt a lit-tle bit."

It is about as good as decided that there will be no spring special election this year for the submission of the proposed prohibition amendment to the State Constitution. It was to have taken place on April 14, and would have cost in this city alone \$207.406 for the pay of election inspectors, the rent of voting places, stationery, and advertising. This is the new amendment to which, when submitted, each voter, must answer on his ballot. 'yos' or 'no," or by voting blank oppose it, blank votes counting as 'no "where constitutional amendments are concerned: "No person shall manufacture for sale or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors, whether brewed, fermented, or distilled. The Lagislature shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of this article, and shall provide suitable penalties for its violation."

The leader of the Voorhis Democracy in the Fourth Assembly district is ex-Alderman Reilly; in the Fifth, ex-Assemblyman Bennett; Seventh, ex-Senator Dunham; in the Ninth, ex-Alderman Cavanaugh; in the Thirex-Alderman Cavanaugh; in the Thirteenth, ex-Coroner Flanagan; in the Fifteenth, ex-Assemblyman Herrman; in the Twentieth, ex-Alderman Kerwin, and in the Twenty-third, ex-Librarian Carvailo. The leader in the Eighth district was defeated when last a candidate for office. He ran for Alderman in November. The leader in the Tenth was defeated when last a candidate for office, He was also a candidate for Alderman last November. The leader in the Fourteenth was defeated when last a candidate for office. He ran for Alderman in 1889. The leader in the Eighteenth district was defeated when last a candidate for Alderman. He ran for Assemblyman in 1888.

The city of New York has 868 miles of street railroad track, which is more than any other city in the country has, though several have a total nearly as large—Chicago, 365 miles; Boston, 329, and Philadelphia and Brooklyn, 324 each.

The rumor that any disagreement exists among the leaders of Tammany, on account of the reception given by the Steckler Association ception did not beem the prespects, as a candidate for Governor, of the Binghamton General; it was not intended to. It damaged his prespects; that's why the Steckler Association was selected for the purpose. All is quiet on the Tammany Hall Potomac, and everything is reseate in the Tenth Assembly district.

Elizabeth Dugan, a city functionary of Hart's Island who resigned, in apparent forgetfulness of the fact that no one should resign a public office except to get a better one, has withdrawn her resignation, and the minutes of the Board of Public Charities and Correction bear record Public Charities and Correction bear record. o the reassuring circumstance. She gets \$216

The County Committee of the County Democracy will meet for organization on April 7. when officers for the year will be chosen and appropriate resolutions offered, it is said, and passed, in support of probity and sobriety in public and private life, in recognition of the claims of enterprise and energy in the pursuit of business affairs, favoring hygienic measures of preserving the public health, withholding any opposition to the use of steam by railroads, coupled with the demand that the electoral machinery of the brate shall be so altered as to enable the candidate who gets the least number of votes to be elected, thereby revolutionizing the old-fashioned and objectionable system, which has stood so much in the way of the County Democracy in the past. passed, in support of probity and sobriety in

A committee has been appointed by the Republican Club of the Nineteenth district to select a site for the new ciub house, which is to rival the Hamilton Club, and to furnish another spoke in the wheel of progress toward making the Mineteenth district a Republican stronghold in the future. The changes in the stronghold in the future. The changes in the population in the Nineteenth incident to the erection of many private and apartment houses for the occupancy of persons from the Murray Hill and Diamond-back districts have seemed to some of the leaders of the Grand Old Farty to presage a large increase in the Republican vote, but no such increase has ever rewarded their expectations, nor is one likely to, Gen. Hancock carried the Nineteenta district in 1880 by a majority of 1,300 votes. Cleveland smajority four years later was precisely the same. In 1888 Cleveland's majority was same. In 1888 Cleveland's majority was same. In 1888 Cleveland's majority was accounted in the Democratic majority in 1892 will not be far from 3,500, possibly 4,000. But though of late years the Democratic majority has been gaining, the proportion of Democratic votes has steadily diminished, and the proportion of the Republican votes steadily increased, the Nineteenth district growing more rapidly than any other in town. It is a matter of arithmetical computation, of course, that as the Republican percentage increases such year it would ultimately exceed 50 per cent. Long before this crisis is reached, however, the district is certain to be divided through a new apportenment. Consequently the hones of the Republican patriots for a vetory in the Nineteenth, by the way, has always been represented in the Assembly by a Remocrat, except in the Legislature of last. Then a Republican was returned. Dow S. Kittle. population in the Nineteenth incident to the

The interpreter of the City Court receives \$1,500 a year, and the interpreter of each of the District Courts : eccives \$1,200. But the interpreter of the Court of Special Sessions gets \$2,000.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new erim rateour; building situated on the block bound-aby Centre and Elm Franklin and White streets. It is expected that it will be ready to little more than a year, and one of the advan-Wealth Constantly Within His Reach,

From the Atchison Globs.

There is a man in Atchison who wears a wig, and it is safe to say that there are a bundred men in Atchison who would give a dollar each to see him with it off.

Beauty in Repess.

From the Atchison Globs.

Beauty in Repess.

From the Atchison Globs.

An Atchison girl's favorite attitude is to sit in a low chair with her feet on the table.